

# Glamorgan County Council.

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## REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1944.

A. R. CULLEY, M.D., B.Ch. (Wales), B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.





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CARDIFF :

WILLIAM LEWIS (PRINTERS) LIMITED.

# Glamorgan County Council.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, COUNTY ALDERMAN MRS. F. ROSE DAVIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1944.

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report. As hostilities have ceased, restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Health in relation to certain statistics and other information have been removed and fuller statistical detail may again be furnished in annual reports.

The death rate has slightly decreased, being 12·3 per 1,000 as against 12·4 per 1,000 in 1943. The birth rate increased from 18·4 to 19·4 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate is the lowest ever recorded in the Administrative County, being 48 per 1,000 (live and still births) as compared with 56 in 1943 and 55 in 1942. The maternal mortality rate in 1943 was high, being 4·67, and although remaining high fell in 1944 to 3·59. The stillbirth rate showed an increase from 34·5 to 38·54 per 1,000 (live and still) births, thus swinging back nearly to that of 1942. The number of deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) decreased, there being 573 deaths in 1943 and 565 in 1944. This is not a substantial decrease but it must be remembered that in 1943 it had to be reported that there had been an increase over 1942 of 62 deaths. Cancer deaths have unfortunately increased; in 1942 and 1943 the same number of persons died from this disease, i.e. 1,080, but in 1944 1,104 succumbed.

The Council's hospitals have again had a hard year, and in spite of the deliberate reducing of admissions in preparation for "D" Day, the total admissions exceeded previous years. All those engaged in our hospitals deserve congratulation.

The County Midwifery Service also carried out its responsibility under trying difficulties. More confinements were attended than in 1943, this, it must be remembered, in spite of continued transport difficulties.

During the year the Public Health Committee launched its Tuberculosis After-care Scheme, which has been of assistance to many families. The Government Scheme for assisting certain types of tuberculous patients (Memo. 266/T) has continued, and although not altogether satisfactory owing to its limitations, shows the way for future development.

During the year there was a marked increase of biological sampling of the milk supply but much-needed further increases will be difficult to effect until war restrictions disappear.

I have received help and co-operation from the District Medical Officers of Health; assistance has always been readily given to me by the Women's Voluntary Services and other members of the Casualty Services. The Assistant Medical Officers, Dental Surgeons, and Nursing Staff have achieved a good year's work, and this in spite of restrictions of all kinds on normal expansion.

Dr. Evan Thomas has given me much relief from certain detailed work, and the Administrative Staff of the Department down to the most junior member have fulfilled their tasks in the most commendable fashion, and I am grateful to them.

Lastly, may I respectfully express my sincere thanks for the encouragement I have received from the Public Health and Housing Committee, which at all times receive with consideration anything placed before it for the health welfare of the community.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

**A. R. CULLEY,**

*County Medical Officer.*

*October, 1945.*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>
Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938 .. .. .	22
Cancer .. .. .	31
Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory .. .. .	7
Diphtheria .. .. .	24
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 .. .. .	8
Hospitals .. .. .	10
Housing .. .. .	15
Maternal Mortality .. .. .	30
Maternity and Child Welfare .. .. .	19
Midwifery Service .. .. .	20
Milk Production .. .. .	6
Nursing Homes .. .. .	21
Population .. .. .	5
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	24
Tuberculosis .. .. .	26
Venereal Diseases, Treatment of .. .. .	15
Vital Statistics .. .. .	4
Vital Statistics, Extracts from .. .. .	5
Statistical Tables :—	
Births .. .. .	23
Death, Causes of (Age-groups) .. .. .	32
Death-rate .. .. .	23
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .. .	26
Diphtheria .. .. .	24
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .. .. .	25
Infant Mortality .. .. .	23
Infectious Diseases—Notification of .. .. .	33
Measles .. .. .	25
Other Maternal Causes .. .. .	30
Population .. .. .	5
Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	30
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	24
Tuberculosis .. .. .	26
Vital Statistics, 1944 .. .. .	34
Whooping Cough .. .. .	25



## VITAL STATISTICS, 1944.

The following table gives the birth rate, death rate, and infant mortality rate for England and Wales and the Administrative County of Glamorgan for the year 1944, and, for the purpose of comparison, similar statistics for the years 1943 and 1924 are given.

	Birth Rate.			Death Rate.			Infant Mortality Rate.		
	1944	1943	1924	1944	1943	1924	1944	1943	1924
England and Wales .. .. .	17·6	16·5	18·8	11·6	12·1	12·2	46	49	75
Administrative County of Glamorgan ..	19·4	18·4	23·1	12·3	12·4	10·9	48	56	77
Total Urban Districts .. .. .	19·2	18·4	23·4	12·7	12·9	11·0	50	57	77
Total Rural Districts .. .. .	20·0	18·3	22·0	11·1	11·2	10·4	44	52	76
URBAN DISTRICTS :—									
Aberdare .. .. .	17·3	15·6	19·1	15·3	14·4	11·3	36	44	85
Barry Borough .. .. .	20·3	20·3	21·8	12·6	11·8	11·7	46	40	66
Bridgend .. .. .	21·7	16·8	21·5	13·0	11·2	11·2	28	35	54
Caerphilly .. .. .	22·5	20·6	26·7	11·6	13·5	11·5	48	75	83
Cowbridge Borough .. .. .	17·4	17·0	24·4	5·5	13·8	16·6	91	48	36
Gelligaer .. .. .	21·8	22·0	25·7	12·1	12·1	10·6	68	77	97
Glyncorwg .. .. .	23·6	23·2	29·5	11·3	11·3	9·6	56	45	52
Llchwyr .. .. .	18·7	18·1	20·1	11·2	11·5	10·3	41	41	95
Maesteg .. .. .	19·1	19·9	25·1	13·5	12·9	9·7	88	81	65
Mountain Ash .. .. .	19·4	18·1	24·8	13·3	13·7	11·1	52	46	74
Neath Borough .. .. .	18·2	14·5	21·6	12·2	12·2	11·4	34	70	63
Ogmore and Garw .. .. .	19·3	20·7	25·5	10·8	11·6	9·5	61	54	59
Penarth .. .. .	18·1	17·4	19·4	14·6	13·0	11·6	22	49	70
Pontypridd .. .. .	20·2	18·5	24·9	13·1	13·0	11·6	51	69	92
Porthcawl .. .. .	17·2	17·6	13·9	14·4	12·2	12·7	48	57	106
Port Talbot Borough .. .. .	19·5	18·3	23·0	11·9	13·2	10·9	43	58	79
Rhondda .. .. .	17·4	17·3	23·6	12·6	13·6	11·0	51	55	78
RURAL DISTRICTS :—									
Cardiff .. .. .	17·8	17·0	18·2	10·8	10·9	9·2	38	31	45
Cowbridge .. .. .	24·6	22·5	23·8	10·3	11·9	12·8	36	62	48
Gower .. .. .	16·0	16·2	19·5	10·9	12·0	10·9	57	53	80
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre ..	24·0	19·3	27·8	11·8	10·6	11·6	60	42	87
Neath .. .. .	20·3	17·8	22·8	10·6	11·2	9·8	32	60	80
Penybont .. .. .	21·0	19·5	22·6	10·2	9·8	8·9	44	60	55
Pontardawe .. .. .	17·7	17·8	20·3	12·7	12·9	11·2	47	60	91

## POPULATION.

The estimated population for the Administrative County for 1944 made by the Registrar-General is 704,540, and below is given a table showing the trend of population since 1893, and also the excess of births over deaths in each year. Except in census years the figures are estimates of the Registrar-General:—

Year	Population	Excess of Births over Deaths	Year	Population	Excess of Births over Deaths
1893	521,872	10,012	1928	812,200	5,748
1903	631,398	13,137	1929	809,200	4,582
1913	791,208	14,363	1930	809,200	4,921
1914	802,752	14,047	1931	766,141	3,670
1915	777,430	12,266	1932	763,000	3,482
1916	752,619	11,485	1933	758,160	2,504
1917	766,990	10,236	1934	751,650	3,579
1918	740,254	8,866	1935	743,800	3,015
1919	795,924	9,828	1936	731,350	2,358
1920	827,639	14,128	1937	714,200	1,714
1921	814,717 (Census)	14,015	1938	708,500	1,982
1922	838,064	10,006	1939	709,500	1,746
1923	827,900	10,656	1940	716,400	2,077
1924	839,500	10,294	1941	740,310	2,595
1925	843,400	8,898	1942	714,400	4,422
1926	843,100	8,213	1943	697,300	4,125
1927	837,000	5,366	1944	704,540	5,043

It is important to note the column showing excess of births over deaths, which, although according to the estimate is again improving, explains why the nation is becoming alarmed over the population problem.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

The following is a short extract from the Vital Statistics of the year 1944:—

<i>Live Births :</i>				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	
Legitimate	..	..	..	13,008	6,680	6,328	{ Birth rate per 1,000 of population, 19.4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	667	344	323	
<i>Stillbirths</i>	..	..	..	527	290	237	{ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 38.54, or 0.75 per 1,000 population.
<i>Deaths</i>	..	..	..	8,632	4,784	3,848	
<i>Deaths from Puerperal Causes :</i>				<i>Deaths.</i>			{ Death rate per 1,000 of population, 11.6.
Puerperal and Post Abort :	Sepsis			20			Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	31			
Total	..	..	..	51			
<i>Death rate of Infants under one year of age :</i>							
All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
<i>Deaths from Certain Causes :</i>							
Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,104
Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	..	..	49

## MILK PRODUCTION.

The results of sampling of milk produced under licence of the County Council as the Authority under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936-1938, is shown in the following table:—

Grade	1943		1944	
	% Satisfactory	% Unsatisfactory	% Satisfactory	% Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin tested ..	78	22	68	32
Accredited .. ..	74	26	69	31

The results of milk sampling appear to indicate that the standard of milk production was lowered during the year. It will be recognised that like others engaged in production, farmers have had labour difficulties due to war conditions.

Sampling of designated milks was carried out as in previous years, and in all instances in which three consecutive unsatisfactory results of a producer's milk were obtained they were brought to the notice of the Committee. In eight instances the Committee revoked the licences. Producers may appeal against the Committee's decision but it is rarely that the Committee's action is reversed. Producers may apply for re-licence, but before this is issued evidence must be forthcoming that the standards required can be attained.

The Government's Scheme of specifying areas in which only certain grades of milk can be retailed unless heat-treated has not yet come to fruition.

Probably the chief causes to account for the lower standards are lack of labour and absence of an adequate supply of pure water. It is amazing how often much effort is made to procure ideal structural arrangements for first-class production although failure may follow owing to inadequate supervision of production technique. There is too often reason to believe that careful and constant use is not made of the steam sterilisation plants which must be installed by a producer before a licence is granted by the Committee.

It is still apparent that the greatest effort is required for clean milk production, and while this is necessary the emphasis should be placed on safety although, of course, there is a close relationship between cleanliness and safety.

The Committee permitted an extension of biological testing for tubercle bacilli in milk.

Arrangements have been made whereby the District Councils' Sanitary Inspectors collect samples on behalf of the Committee. Each District is informed when they should send in samples to the Laboratory and the County Sanitary Inspector also collects samples from school supplies. In addition, it is always possible to deal with emergency samples. All positive results are immediately reported to the Senior Veterinary Surgeon of the Ministry of Agriculture and an interim and final report are sent by him to the Department in each instance. Although there is delay in dealing with positive milks owing to the necessary time which must elapse before the result of the tests is received, there is no doubt of the fact that by this means the risk of tubercle infected milk reaching the public is minimised.

During the year 312 milk samples were examined by biological means and of these 9 or 2·8% were found to contain tubercle bacilli.



## CARDIFF AND COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The work of the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory has increased. Great difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the work, particularly due to staffing shortages. The Laboratory plays an important part in the Public Health arrangements of the County. To demonstrate this a memorandum was prepared for the members of the Joint Committee and members of the Public Health Committee, which was appreciated.

The following table gives an account of the work done at the Laboratory during the year 1944 for the Administrative County :—

Description of Specimens or Samples.	Total No. examined	Results		Percentage of Positive Results
		Positive	Negative	
<i>Bacteriological Examinations :—</i>				
Water Supplies .. .. .	1066	—	—	—
Milks for Tubercle Bacilli .. .. .	312	9	303	2·8
Milks for General Examination .. .. .	2435	—	—	—
Milk for Enteric, etc. .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Water for Enteric, etc. .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli .. .. .	89	6	83	6·7
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli .. .. .	41	—	41	—
Faeces for Tubercle Bacilli .. .. .	5	—	5	—
C.S.F. ? T.B. .. .. .	11	11	—	—
Pus and Pleural Fluid ? T.B. .. .. .	68	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	10544	2123	8421	20·1
Haemolytic Streptococci .. .. .	1671	—	—	—
Ringworm .. .. .	8	—	—	—
Sera for Enteric .. .. .	60	9	51	15·0
Faeces for Enteric .. .. .	141	15	126	10·6
Urine for Enteric .. .. .	36	4	32	11·1
Faeces for Dysentery .. .. .	718	136	582	18·9
Faeces for Food Poisoning .. .. .	56	14	42	25·0
Brucella Abortus .. .. .	6	—	—	—
Food for Enteric .. .. .	9	—	—	—
For Wassermann Reaction .. .. .	3113	435	2678	13·9
For Gonococcal Complement Fixation .. .. .	747	86	661	11·5
For Gonococci .. .. .	848	147	701	17·3
Ophthalmia .. .. .	10	—	—	—
For Spirochaeta Pallida .. .. .	30	18	12	60·0
Cerebro Spinal Fluid .. .. .	97	—	—	—
Meningococci .. .. .	9	9	—	—
Rodents for Plague .. .. .	46	—	—	—
Other Examinations .. .. .	230	—	—	—
<i>Chemical Examinations. :—</i>				
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs .. .. .	81	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Acts Samples .. .. .	1798	—	—	—
Water Supplies .. .. .	213	—	—	—
River Waters .. .. .	45	—	—	—
Sewage and Sewage Effluents .. .. .	345	—	—	—
Trade Effluents .. .. .	19	—	—	—
Milk and Milk Products .. .. .	653	—	—	—
Urine Analyses .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Examinations .. .. .	69	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	25632	—	—	—

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 1,061 samples were examined and of these 82 or 7·7% were found to be unsatisfactory. Of this number 668 were formal milk samples, of which 44 or 6·6% were found to be adulterated or not up to the required standard.

The number of formal samples found to be adulterated or unsatisfactory is less than that found in 1943, when the figure was 8·7%.

It is gratifying also to find that the number of formal milk samples which fell below the standards required under the Food and Drugs Act was less than in 1943, when the figure was 9·2%. This is an important matter, as artificial infant feeding when cows milk is the medium used depends on the utilisation of a milk supply which is of the legal standard.

The following table represents in detail the work carried out by the Public Analyst and it indicates the varying types of samples collected and examined.

Most food and drug analyses are involved processes and therefore it will be appreciated that the amount of work done indicates a large amount of detailed chemical work.

Article. (1)	Number examined.			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity.		
	Formal. (2)	Informal. (3)	Total. (4)	Formal. (5)	Informal. (6)	Total. (7)
Milk .. .. .	668	62	730	44	4	48
Apple Jelly .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apples—dried .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Aspirin .. .. .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Baking Powder .. .. .	3	—	3	1	—	1
Barley .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Barley Pudding Mixture .. .. .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Batter Flour .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beer .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bi-Carbonate of Soda .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Biscuit Mixture .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	1
Black Pudding .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	1
Boric Acid Ointment .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Breakfast Food .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bun Flour .. .. .	4	—	4	—	—	—
Burgundy Type .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	1
Butter .. .. .	31	—	31	—	—	—
Cake Flour .. .. .	4	—	4	1	—	1
Cake Flour—sweetened .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cake Mixture .. .. .	6	—	6	2	—	2
Cake—plain .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Castor Oil .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cereals—mixed .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cheese .. .. .	8	—	8	—	—	—
Chocolate—drinking .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chopped Ham .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cocoa .. .. .	9	—	9	—	—	—
Coffee .. .. .	5	—	5	—	—	—

Article. (1)	Number examined.			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity.		
	Formal. (2)	Informal. (3)	Total. (4)	Formal. (5)	Informal. (6)	Total. (7)
Coffee and Chicory .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Condensed Milk .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream .. .. .	2	—	2	2	—	2
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Creamola .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Curry Powder .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Custard Flavour .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dessert Mould .. .. .	3	—	3	1	—	1
Dried Peas .. .. .	5	—	5	—	—	—
Egg Substitute .. .. .	8	—	8	4	—	4
Epsom Salts .. .. .	2	1	3	—	—	—
Fish Paste .. .. .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Flour .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gelatine .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ginger Biscuit Mixture .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	1
Glauber's Salts .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Golden Rising Powder .. .. .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Gravy Browning .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Powder .. .. .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Ground Ginger .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ground Nutmeg .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Haricot Beans .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jam .. .. .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Lard .. .. .	32	—	32	—	—	—
Lemon Substitute .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Squash .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lentils .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Margarine .. .. .	30	—	30	—	—	—
Meat Juice .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mineral Water .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pancake Mixture .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Patent Barley .. .. .	5	—	5	3	—	3
Pea Meal .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pepper .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pickling Spice .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pimento .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Polony .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture .. .. .	20	—	20	2	—	2
Raisins .. .. .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Rice .. .. .	11	—	11	3	—	3
Rolled Oats .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Salad Dressing .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Salt .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sauce .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sausage .. .. .	4	—	4	—	—	—



Article. (1)	Number examined.			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity.		
	Formal. (2)	Informal. (3)	Total. (4)	Formal. (5)	Informal. (6)	Total. (7)
Savoury Food .. .. .	2	—	2	1	—	1
Self-raising Flour .. .. .	5	—	5	—	—	—
Semolina .. .. .	13	1	14	1	—	1
Soup .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Soygetti .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Spice—mixed .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Split Peas .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture .. .. .	2	—	2	1	—	1
Sponge Pudding Mixture .. .. .	3	—	3	1	—	1
Sugar.. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sultanas .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sweetening Tablets .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tea .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Salmon .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tonic .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar .. .. .	9	—	9	—	—	—
Wheat Flakes .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whiskey .. .. .	1	8	9	—	6	6
Wine .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	973	88	1,061	72	10	82

### HOSPITALS.

There was a heavy demand on the County Hospitals for accommodation and this was exaggerated by preparations for "D" Day. The annexe at Neath was of tremendous help to the West Glamorgan County Hospital in relieving the position but such extra accommodation was not available to the Llwynypia and Mid-Glamorgan County Hospitals. The hospitals played their part in dealing with wounded soldiers and displayed their aptitude for dealing with a large number of admissions in a short space of time.

There will be an increase in the demand for hospitalisation in the future. The public is becoming more and more aware of the need of scientific medical investigation of illnesses. These investigations often require the good team work of medical men assisted by expensive apparatus. The practitioners are utilising hospitals more than ever for consultant purposes and the extension of facilities for consultation must be provided as far as it is possible.

The demand for maternity beds is as heavy as it has ever been and although many presume this is but a reflection of war conditions, it is likely that the demand will increase. The County Council's policy is based on this probability.

The number of admissions to the three County hospitals in 1943 was 12,153 and in 1944 13,169.

#### WEST GLAMORGAN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The number of admissions during the year, including babies born, was 5,644. In 1943 this figure was 4,951. The maternity admissions in 1943 were 1,056 and in 1944 1,219. A large number of requests for accommodation had to be refused. The completion of the ground floor of the new maternity unit has, because of shortage of materials and labour, been delayed.



The Out-patient Department has continued to serve a great need in the area and, as before, sessions have been continued for medical, surgical, ear, nose, and throat, ophthalmic, and skin patients. The ante-natal clinics had to be increased in number to cope with the work. There has been a heavy demand on the X-ray and Physiotherapy Departments.

The Pathological Laboratory has proved a boon and will have to be extended.

#### LLWYNYPPIA HOSPITAL.

There were 3,216 admissions in 1944 as compared with 3,019 in 1943. Maternity admissions were 587 in 1944 and 494 in 1943. As last year, the lack of maternity accommodation means that a great responsibility rests on the medical staff who have to decide on the admission of patients.

Staffing has been difficult, both medical, nursing, and domestic. The Out-patient Department has been used extensively and plays an important part in the better utilization of the insufficient accommodation available.

During the year negotiations continued as to the possibility of taking over a large house near the hospital called "Glyncornel." It is now agreed that it should serve as a maternity unit of 36 beds and worked as an annexe to the hospital. The necessary work of adaptation for its new purposes will be undertaken immediately.

#### MID-GLAMORGAN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The number admitted to this hospital was 4,309 and in the year 1943 4,183. The growth in the midwifery work has been extensive and for the last three years there has been an increase of over one hundred births over the preceding year. There were 928 maternity admissions during 1944.

Although patients are seen as out-patients there is no out-patient accommodation, and as there is insufficient bed accommodation, this deficiency is relatively worsened by the absence of out-patient rooms. During the year a plan was prepared and submitted to the appropriate Committee indicating how this hospital could be developed into a 500 bedded hospital.

#### CHURCH VILLAGE HOSPITAL.

The Royal Air Force continued to occupy this hospital. Much information has been obtained during visits made to the hospital, which serve to show that the planning and lay-out of the wards were on sound lines and the ancillary arrangements appear adequate, and in the main satisfactory. The Committee is anxious to have this hospital once again under its control as the need is overwhelming.

#### GENERAL.

The Nursing Training Schools have in the main continued to do excellent work, but there is an indication that the examination results, with the exception of those of Llwynypia Hospital, have not been as good as in previous years. There are several reasons for this which have been carefully considered by the controlling committees.

There is room for considerable improvement in the County Hospital Service, and although there is no doubt as to the desire of the Council to bring about improvements and further development, war circumstances have strictly limited appropriate action.

The following tables show (a) The Accommodation and Record of Cases Treated at the County Hospitals and Institutions during the year 1944; (b) a Record of Admissions to Maternity Departments since 1930; and (c) a Summary of the returns submitted by the Medical Superintendents of the County Hospitals in respect of the year 1944.

## (a) ACCOMMODATION AND RECORD OF CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1944.

Institution.	No. of Beds (Normal).	No. of Patients admitted (including infants born in hospital).	No. discharged (including infants born in hospital).	No. of Patients in Institution on 31st December, 1944.	Total No. of Deaths.	No. of Surgical Operations performed.	MATERNITY CASES.					No. of Infant Deaths (under 1 year).
							Beds available.	Cases admitted.	No. of Live Births.	No. of Still Births.	No. of Maternal Deaths.	
Mid-Glamorgan County Hospital	219	4,309	4,105	216	172	1,075	42	928	817	40	6	3
Llwynypia Hospital ..	172	3,216	3,136	163	151	1,511	22	587	480	49	7	29
West Glamorgan County Hospital	220	5,644	4,787	260	240	2,936	50	1,219	999	56	10	25
Central Homes, Pontypridd	191	1,748	1,400	282	331	—	10	321	278	13	2	18
Penmaen Institution ..	23	161	145	22	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontardawe Institution	44	109	85	56	23	—	1	8	4	—	—	—
Totals ..	869	15,187	13,658	999	925	5,522	125	3,063	2,578	158	25	75

## (b) RECORD OF ADMISSIONS TO MATERNITY DEPARTMENTS OF COUNTY HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Institution.	Number of Cases admitted to Maternity Wards.														Total No. of Cases admitted.	
	1930*	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943		1944
Mid-Glamorgan County ..	26	54	79	136	185	277	304	287	279	339	364	565	703	818	928	5,344
Llwynypia .. .. .	71	107	177	228	282	317	265	312	418	509	516	521	549	494	587	5,353
West Glamorgan County ..	39	61	40	66	119	187	352	432	536	583	731	862	1,069	1,056	1,219	7,352
Pontardawe .. .. .	3	6	3	5	3	6	6	2	5	2	4	4	5	10	8	72
Pontypridd .. .. .	26	33	36	39	65	38	22	24	33	54	75	153	170	271	321	1,360
Totals .. .. .	165	261	335	474	654	825	949	1,057	1,271	1,487	1,690	2,105	2,496	2,649	3,063	19,481

\* From 1st April, 1930.

## (c) SUMMARY OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS' RETURNS, 1944.

	West Glamorgan County Hospital.	Llwynypia Hospital.	Mid-Glamorgan County Hospital.
(1) <i>Accommodation and beds occupied on 31st December, 1944 :—</i>			
(i) Beds (excluding E.M.S.) .. .. .	220	172	219
(ii) E.M.S. beds .. .. .	200	40	100
(iii) Beds occupied (excluding E.M.S.) .. .. .	161	163	170
(iv) E.M.S. beds occupied .. .. .	99	—	46
(v) Service cases in hospital on 31st December, 1944 ..	66	35	24
(2) <i>Statistics, 1944.</i>			
(i) Admissions (including infants born in hospital) .. ..	5,644	3,216	4,309
(ii) No. of Service cases included in 2 (i) .. .. .	847	129	704
(iii) No. of deaths .. .. .	240	151	172
(iv) No. of discharges (including infants born in hospital) ..	4,787	3,136	4,105
(v) Duration of stay in hospital of patients shown in 2 (iii) and (iv)—			
(a) Under four weeks .. .. .	4,118	2,848	3,917
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks .. .. .	837	395	210
(c) Thirteen weeks or more .. .. .	72	44	150
(vi) No. of chronic sick cases in hospital on 31st December, 1944	24	—	92
(3) <i>Staff.</i>			
(i) No. of Resident Medical Staff .. .. .	4	4	3
(ii) No. of Visiting Staff—			
(a) Visiting at regular intervals .. .. .	8	3	1
(b) When services required .. .. .	2	1	8
(iii) Number of—			
(a) Trained nurses .. .. .	49	29	34
(b) Probationer nurses .. .. .	81	60	55
(c) Assistant nurses .. .. .	1	—	6
(d) Male nurses .. .. .	1	2	7
(e) Male attendants .. .. .	—	—	—
(4) <i>Main Categories of Work.</i>			
General Medicine .. .. .	All Categories.	All Categories except Pathology.	All Categories except Pathology.
General Surgery .. .. .			
Orthopaedic .. .. .			
Gynaecological .. .. .			
Dental .. .. .			
X-rays .. .. .			
Massage .. .. .			
Ear, Nose, and Throat .. .. .			
Maternity .. .. .			
Diseases of Skin .. .. .			
Ophthalmic .. .. .			
Children .. .. .			
Urology .. .. .			
Pathology .. .. .			



	West Glamorgan County Hospital.	Llwynypia Hospital.	Mid-Glamorgan County Hospital.
(5) <i>No. of Surgical Operations.</i>			
By—			
(i) Resident Staff :			
Major .. .. .	884	561	494
Minor .. .. .	1,654	804	345
(ii) Consultant Staff :			
Major . . . . .	258	146	236
Minor .. .. .	140	—	—
No. of abdominal sections included in— (i) .. .. .	363	407	196
(ii) .. .. .	39	—	64
(6) <i>Malignant Disease.</i>			
No. of cases treated .. .. .	87	38	35
(7) <i>Maternity Department.</i>			
(i) No. of maternity beds (included in (1) (i)) .. .. .	50	22	42
(ii) Cases admitted during 1944—			
(a) Normal .. .. .	901	319	639
(b) Complicated .. .. .	318	268	194
(iii) Cases delivered by—			
(a) Doctors .. .. .	80	80	65
(b) Midwives .. .. .	975	427	772
(iv) Live births .. .. .	999	480	817
(v) Stillbirths .. .. .	56	49	40
(vi) Maternal deaths .. .. .	10	7	6
(vii) Cases of Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	4	1	—
(viii) Infant deaths (under one year) .. .. .	25	29	3
<i>Ante-natal Clinic.</i>			
(i) No. of expectant mothers seen .. .. .	930	325	1,260
(ii) Attendances .. .. .	7,816	580	2,200
(8) <i>Out-patient Department.</i>			
(i) No. of persons seen .. .. .	4,508	5,042	3,633
(ii) No. of attendances .. .. .	16,236	9,669	6,136



## HOUSING.

District.	By Local Authority.				By private enterprise, Building Societies, etc.		
	Number of houses completed and occupied during the year 1944.	Number partly completed during the year 1944.	Number sanctioned but not commenced.	Total number of houses completed and occupied since 1918.	Number of houses completed and occupied during the year 1944.	Number partly completed during the year 1944.	Number for which plans were passed but not commenced during the year 1944.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Aberdare .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barry Borough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgend .. ..	—	—	—	141	—	—	2
Caerphilly .. ..	—	—	—	696	—	—	—
Cowbridge Borough .. ..	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Gelligaer .. ..	—	—	—	468	—	—	—
Glyncorrwg .. ..	—	—	—	282	—	—	—
Llchwyr .. ..	—	—	—	756	—	—	—
Maesteg .. ..	—	—	—	178	—	—	—
Mountain Ash .. ..	—	—	—	241	—	—	—
Neath Borough .. ..	—	—	102	*819	—	—	—
Ogmore and Garw .. ..	—	—	—	210	—	—	—
Penarth .. ..	—	—	—	*129	—	—	—
Pontypridd .. ..	—	—	—	606	—	—	—
Porthcawl .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Port Talbot Borough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhondda .. ..	—	—	20	285	—	—	—
Cardiff Rural .. ..	10	—	—	333	2	10	—
Cowbridge Rural .. ..	4	—	—	587	—	2	—
Gower .. ..	6	—	—	70	—	2	—
Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre .. ..	4	—	—	854	—	—	—
Neath Rural .. ..	—	—	—	800	—	—	—
Penybont .. ..	2	8	—	776	1	1	—
Pontardawe .. ..	—	—	—	992	—	—	2
TOTALS .. ..	26	8	122	9,235	3	15	8

• Including Flats.

The need of good housing accommodation of all kinds is generally accepted to be one of the most urgent of our national problems, and the creation of real homes and domestic happiness for thousands of people will depend on the speed and energy with which this major problem is solved.

## TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The County Council provides three Venereal Disease Clinics, i.e. Pontypridd, Port Talbot, and Barry, and, in addition, arrangements are made with the Swansea General Hospital and the Cardiff Royal Infirmary for the treatment of patients from the extreme ends of the Administrative County.

Fortunately there is no evidence of any marked increase in new cases of venereal diseases. There were 209 new cases of syphilis in 1944 as compared with 206 in 1943 and 189 in 1942. The number of new cases of gonorrhoea during the year was 412 as compared with 363 in 1943. It is interesting to note the number of persons who attended and were found not to be suffering from venereal diseases:—

1944 ..	617
1943 ..	567
1942 ..	270

This appears to indicate that propaganda will frequently bring to our clinics such persons who desire assurance of their freedom from infection. This fact is not to be deplored as it at least indicates the feeling of the people that they are prepared to seek advice in County clinics. The Committee's propaganda arrangements were continued but on a much smaller scale, as also has the Government's press campaign.

It will be of interest if some extracts of reports made to me by your Venereal Diseases Officers—Dr. B. A. Thomas and Dr. W. K. Bernfeld—be given in this report.

*Dr. B. A. Thomas (Port Talbot and Barry Clinics).*

"A comparison with the figures for the rest of the country suggests that in this respect (incidence) Glamorgan is favourably placed. One cannot be dogmatic about the causes in the drop in incidence but the following are probably contributory :—

- (a) The departure of troops from many camps in the area.
- (b) The diminished tonnage of shipping using the ports.
- (c) Improved methods of treatment.
- (d) Self medication with sulphonamides.
- (e) Response to the propaganda campaign."

Speaking of defaulters, Dr. Thomas states : "In my opinion the follow up of these accurately known and diagnosed cases should take preference over 33B (Form I) cases, who are imperfectly described and dubiously infected, and who are, for the most part, suspected only of gonorrhoea, the lesser of the two evils."

As regards treatment, he writes : "Marked strides have been made during the year. In the County we have used penicillin on a few cases with dramatic results in the treatment of gonorrhoea."

His report ends thus : "After the last war, venereal disease reached its peak in 1921. Are we to expect a similar increase this time ? It seems probable to me that we shall have such an increase, but it is likely to be a last fling before V.D. becomes the prophesied extinct speciality."

*Dr. W. K. Bernfeld (Pontypridd Clinic).*

"A comparison with the figures obtained in previous years seems to show a slight increase in the incidence of syphilis, a decrease in gonorrhoea, and a growing tendency of persons not suffering from V.D. to seek advice and examination.

"Attempts have been made to trace the contacts of the 139 fresh V.D. cases and 120 of these cases have been investigated."

He quotes the late Dr. Bevan Llewellyn's report of 1941 : "The number of patients who cease to attend before completion of treatment or final tests of cure is still high. This is a serious state of affairs, as a large number of these defaulters are a source of infection. The problem of defaulters is the most difficult one in dealing with V.D., and any measure which would lessen the number would be of undoubted value in controlling the spread of these diseases."

#### REGULATION 33B.

This Regulation gives power to enforce examination and, if necessary, treatment of persons who have been nominated by at least two persons as being the source of their infection. Although two notifications are necessary to enforce the Regulation, advisory action is taken on the first notification.

Consideration was given to appointing Almoners for this work but it was decided, owing to the distances between clinics, and the fact that the patients were people living locally and not immigrants into the County, that probably better work could be done under this Regulation by utilising the Council's nurses. This has been carried out and the work has been done tactfully and satisfactorily.

Many persons will not state from whom they believe they obtained their infection ; many give such details which do not permit the tracing of the source. It is relatively rare for women to nominate the person who may have affected them but the same reluctance is not shown by male patients.

Defaulters remain a problem and when it is possible more efforts must be made to persuade them to complete treatment.

The results of the operation of Regulation 33B in 1943 and 1944 were as follows :—

	1943.		1944.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1) Total number in respect of whom Form 1 was received ..	4	79	4	82
(2) Number in (1) in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1 .. ..	1	8	1	41
(3) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom a second Form 1 were received .. .. .	—	6	—	7
(4) Number in (3) who were—				
(a) Found .. .. .	—	6	—	7
(b) Examined after persuasion .. .. .	—	4	—	4
(c) Served with Form 2 .. .. .	—	2	—	3
(d) Examined after service with Form 2 ..	—	2	—	3
(e) Prosecuted .. .. .	—	—	—	—

The comparative figures for new cases coming under clinic treatment are shown below :—

Year	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Cases other than Venereal	Total
1927	408	10	819	190	1,427
1928	425	11	893	173	1,502
1929	376	11	990	216	1,593
1930	410	4	1,038	262	1,714
1931	413	6	937	205	1,561
1932	361	7	736	197	1,301
1933	383	1	924	197	1,505
1934	384	5	889	210	1,488
1935	282	2	594	201	1,079
1936	202	1	668	174	1,045
1937	167	5	589	291	1,052
1938	174	7	535	276	992
1939	127	3	502	228	860
1940	106	6	397	193	702
1941	141	5	407	231	784
1942	189	11	421	270	891
1943	206	6	363	567	1,142
1944	209	9	412	617	1,247

In the following tables information relating to the examination and treatment of patients undertaken at the Clinics at Pontypridd, Port Talbot, and Barry is given.



PONTYPRIDD.																
				Syphilis.			Soft Chancre.			Gonorrhoea.			Cases other than Venereal or Undiagnosed Cases.			Total.
				M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
New cases	..	..	..	49	38	87	3	—	3	66	35	101	233	173	406	597
Patients discharged after completion of treatment				7	1	8	2	—	2	38	20	58	223	167	390	458
Patients who ceased to attend Clinic before completion of treatment	..	..		42	27	69	1	—	1	49	33	82	—	—	—	152
Total number of attendances of patients at the Clinic				2,019	1,604	3,623	8	—	8	514	346	860	499	371	870	5,361

				Syphilis.			Soft Chancre.			Gonorrhoea.			Cases other than Venereal or Undiagnosed Cases.			Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
New cases	..	..	..	11	12	23	3	—	3	157	19	176	—	—	—	202
Patients discharged after completion of treatment				3	5	8	4	—	4	42	19	61	21	33	54	127
Patients who ceased to attend Clinic before completion of treatment .. ..				17	11	28	—	—	—	27	10	37	—	—	—	65
Total number of attendances of patients at the Clinic ..				954	747	1,701	14	—	14	892	394	1,286	50	53	103	3,104

				Syphilis.			Soft Chancre.			Gonorrhoea.			Cases other than Venereal or Undiagnosed Cases.			Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
New cases	..	..	..	10	10	20	3	—	3	43	10	53	17	13	30	106
Patients discharged after completion of treatment				8	7	15	2	—	2	19	9	28	17	13	30	75
Patients who ceased to attend Clinic before completion of treatment .. ..				3	9	12	—	—	—	10	7	17	—	—	—	29
Total number of attendances of patients at the Clinic..				566	423	989	11	—	11	457	219	676	30	23	53	1,729

The following tables give information relating to the examination and treatment of patients residing in the Administrative County of Glamorgan undertaken at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and the Swansea General and Eye Hospital.



## CARDIFF ROYAL INFIRMARY.

	Syphilis.			Soft Chancre.			Gonorrhoea.			Cases other than Venereal or Undiagnosed Cases.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
New cases .. .. .	27	19	46	—	—	—	18	22	40	57	49	106	192
Patients discharged after completion of treatment	4	—	4	—	—	—	7	15	22	64	41	105	131
Patients who ceased to attend Clinic before completion of treatment .. .. .	19	10	29	—	—	—	12	6	18	—	—	—	47
Total number of attendances of patients at the Clinic ..	369	898	1,267	—	—	—	203	219	422	194	229	423	2,112
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## SWANSEA GENERAL AND EYE HOSPITAL.

	Syphilis.			Soft Chancre.			Gonorrhoea.			Cases other than Venereal or Undiagnosed Cases.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
New cases .. .. .	11	22	33	—	—	—	32	10	42	42	33	75	150
Patients discharged after completion of treatment	4	3	7	—	—	—	16	6	22	45	30	75	104
Patients who ceased to attend Clinic before completion of treatment .. .. .	12	19	31	—	—	—	14	2	16	—	—	—	47
Total number of attendances of patients at the Clinic ..	740	524	1,264	—	—	—	827	478	1,305	76	61	137	2,706
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" .. .. .	1	15	16	—	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	—	36

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year the District Councils in the capacity of Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities operated 116 Infant Welfare Centres, 69 Ante-natal Clinics, and 27 Post-natal Centres. There were 30 Nursery Schools.

The Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign has in most districts of the County been pursued with great energy. The amount of work to be done to gain the desired percentage of immunised children under the age of fifteen years is very substantial.

The position in the Administrative County at the end of 1944 was as follows:—

Percentage who had received immunising injections—

(a) Under 5 years of age .. .. . 63·7

(b) Over 5 years of age .. .. . 79·2

Thus it seems possible that the position is such that a lessening of the number of children who suffer from diphtheria can be expected.

In a return received from the Welsh Board of Health the following interesting results are seen: Between 1st July, 1944, and 31st December, 1944, there were 338 cases notified of diphtheria occurring in children under fifteen years of age. 89 occurred in children who had been immunised not less than twelve weeks before the onset of the disease. In the unimmunised group the case mortality was 5% and in the immunised group it was nil.

## COUNTY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, 1902-1936. The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise during the year was 205, and of these 127 were whole-time salaried midwives employed by the Council.

Acting as midwives or as maternity nurses the County Midwives attended 6,225 mothers during the year. As there were 3,063 admissions to the Maternity Departments in County hospitals and institutions, it will be seen that the Council had some responsibility in 9,288 maternity patients out of a total for the County of 14,192 births, i.e. 65%. It must be remembered that these figures are not absolutely accurate in that multiple pregnancies (twins, etc.) are not taken into account.

It is not easy to state accurately the number of confinements occurring in institutions as opposed to those occurring in the patients' homes. As near as can be ascertained, the position in 1944 can be said to be as follows :—

Domiciliary births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,740
County hospitals and institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,063
Other hospitals in Administrative County	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	598
Nursing homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	645
Hospitals outside the Administrative County	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	729
% of births in institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39%

The County Domiciliary Service carried out its responsibility often under great difficulties. Motor transport remained a problem and help was received from the Civil Defence Ambulance Service and also from the Volunteer Car Pool.

The average age of the Midwives is fairly high and as the work is often arduous and entails visits to patients in all weathers and at any time during the twenty-four hours, the illness rate tends to be high. The Midwives' Salaries Committee conditions of service applies so that between a high illness rate and better off-duty arrangements there have been difficulties in maintaining the service at its expected efficiency level. Much has been done by the Superintendent Supervisor of Midwives and her three Assistants to maintain an adequate service, and despite the difficulties a high standard of midwifery with good results has been maintained. The new conditions of service are now as big a factor in determining the number of Midwives required in the area as is the number of births.

The Committee permitted a short post-graduate course to be held as in previous years which was open to all Midwives. Three lectures were given :—

- (a) The Care of the New-born Infant—Dr. Arthur Watkins.
- (b) Toxaemias of Pregnancy—Dr. Arwyn Evans.
- (c) Venereal Diseases—County Medical Officer.

An Essay Competition was organised and several good entries were received.

The arrangements with the Cardiff City Council and the Cardiff and District Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for the training of pupil midwives were continued.

The number of occasions on which medical aid was sought (Midwives Act, 1918, Section 14 (1) was 2,822. The reasons for seeking medical aid were as follows :—

(1) <i>Relating to Mother.</i>				(d) Placental abnormalities ..	89
(i) Ante-natal.				(e) Post partum haemorrhage ..	71
(a) Albuminuria .. .. .	166	(f) Puerperal pyrexia .. ..	111	(g) Breast conditions .. ..	16
(b) Eclampsia .. .. .	2	(h) Miscellaneous .. .. .	88		
(c) Ante partum haemorrhage ..	74	(2) <i>Relating to Infant.</i>			
(d) Abortions .. .. .	207	(a) Neo natal distress .. ..	—		
(e) Miscellaneous .. .. .	116	(b) Asphyxia .. .. .	19		
(ii) Natal.				(c) Malformations .. .. .	44
(a) Placenta praevia .. .. .	15	(d) Eye conditions .. .. .	154		
(b) Prolonged and 2nd stage labour	587	(e) Prematurity .. .. .	99		
(c) Abnormal presentation .. .	237	(f) Skin conditions .. .. .	65		
(d) Miscellaneous .. .. .	64	(g) Miscellaneous .. .. .	84		
(iii) Post Natal.					
(a) Post-natal convulsions .. .	—				
(b) Albuminuria .. .. .	3				
(c) Ruptured perineum .. .. .	511				
				Total .. .. .	2,822

The following work has been undertaken by your Officers on your behalf as a Local Supervising Authority during the year :—

Number of inspections of County Midwives .. .. .	933
Number of inspections of Independent Midwives .. .. .	199
Number of inspections of Midwives of Nursing Associations .. .. .	63
Total number of inspections .. .. .	1195

The following table shows the operation of the County Midwifery Service for the year ended 31st December, 1944 :—

Cases attended.			Fees.		
As midwife.	As maternity Nurse.	Total.	Full fee paid to Midwife.	On investigation of family circumstances.	
				Whole or part fee charged.	No charge made.
5,558	*667	6,225	4,228 or 68%	789 or 13%	1,208 or 19%

\* Includes 305 abortion cases.

#### NURSING HOMES.

Twenty-eight inspections were made during the year of the eight Nursing Homes registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936.



### BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 AND 1938.

At the 31st March, 1944, the number of registered blind persons stood at 1,400. It is probable that by this time there are in the area of the Authority very few blind persons who are not known as such. The benefits to be derived by registration are now so well known as to encourage genuinely blind people to seek registration rather than to avoid it.

In the early days of the administration of these Acts there was encountered a number of malingerers who sought registration as a means of obtaining a higher rate of assistance than they could obtain through the Poor Law or other sources. Happily this element has been disposed of and the bulk of applicants are those with a genuine claim. It is estimated that at least 75% of those examined for blindness at the present time are found to be certifiable under the definition of being so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential. The examinations are carried out by two of my Assistant Medical Officers who, through their training and experience in practice, have become expert in the work.

An analysis of the blind persons registered reveals that the incidence of blindness amongst children is very light, and this may be attributed to increased medical science, more skilled nursing at birth, and the prompt and effective treatment of venereal diseases.

As has been the case for a number of years, the bulk of the recruits to the register is derived from the age-group 50 plus and in the year under review 88 per cent of the new cases were of people over 50 years of age. It follows, therefore, that the bulk of the administration in connection with the welfare of the blind is concerned with the unemployable class, i.e. in the provision of financial assistance, visiting and supervision of their general welfare. During the year ended 31st December, 1944, the Council paid in weekly maintenance grants the sum of £53,212. The Home Visiting Service which normally consisted of one whole-time and seven part-time visitors (the latter being School Nurses in the employ of the Education Committee and who devote four-elevenths of their time to the work), has been depleted during the war owing to marriage and calling up for War Service, but it is hoped to bring the Service up to at least peace-time strength as soon as possible by the training of additional members of the Nursing Staff. This Service which is generally well received by the blind is probably unique in its constitution, and it has the advantage of affording to the blind expert advice on minor illnesses, hygiene, etc., in addition to the ordinary services rendered by the Home Teacher. With one exception the Home Teachers hold the Home Teacher's certificate of the College of Teachers of the Blind.

#### PROVISION OF TREATMENT.

In spite of the difficulties arising out of war-time conditions, such as lack of beds, the calling up of medical staff, and shortage of nursing staff, the provision of treatment of eye conditions as a means of preventing blindness and restoration of sight by the removal of cataracts has continued during the year at the Authority's hospitals at Neath, Llwynypia, and Bridgend, where much useful work has been performed.

#### TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT.

The education and subsequent training of blind children from the Authority's area and adjacent areas is carried out at the Education Committee's School for the Blind at Bridgend.

Owing to the falling incidence of blindness amongst children, there has been available at the School more accommodation for the partially-sighted child, such as the myope, and it is held that the special methods of teaching employed in the case of the short-sighted is a valuable aid in the prevention of blindness.

During the year the institutions employing blind craftsmen have been almost fully employed and this was largely due to the fact that they have been able to secure Government contracts in connection with the war effort. In spite of full work, however, certain institutions have applied for additional financial aid to that usually paid under the Local Government Acts.



It becomes increasingly clear that owing to his defect the blind man cannot be employed as an economic unit and his actual earnings need supplementation if he is to enjoy a living wage.

This is not, in my opinion, a sufficient reason for making him an unemployable person, and in spite of the costliness of production his employment should be encouraged because of the sense of usefulness it engenders and the feeling of happiness and well-being it promotes.

#### STATISTICAL TABLES.

The following miscellaneous statistical tables are inserted for purposes of comparison :—

##### BIRTHS.

		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Administrative County ..	..	16.5	16.0	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.6	16.3	16.7	18.2	18.4	19.4
England and Wales ..	..	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.2	15.8	16.5	17.6
Illegitimate birth-rate per 1,000 births—												
Administrative County ..	..	—	—	—	—	32	30	29	35	34	44	49
England and Wales ..	..	—	—	—	—	42	42	43	53	54	63	—

##### DEATH RATE.

		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Administrative County ..	..	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.9	12.6	13.1	13.4	12.9	12.1	12.4	12.3
England and Wales ..	..	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.4	11.6	12.1	14.3	13.2	11.6	12.1	11.6

##### INFANT MORTALITY.

Year.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.		Year.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.	
	Glamorgan	England and Wales.		Glamorgan.	England and Wales.
1904.	176	146	1930.	69	60
1914.	112	105	1931.	77	66
1916.	94	91	1932.	72	65
1917.	94	96	1933.	79	64
1918.	95	97	1934.	65	59
1919.	95	89	1935.	64	57
1920.	90	80	1936.	63	59
1921.	93	83	1937.	65	58
1922.	90	77	1938.	60	53
1923.	75	69	1939.	60	50
1924.	77	75	1940.	65	55
1925.	83	75	1941.	67	59
1926.	76	70	1942.	55	49
1927.	86	69	1943.	56	49
1928.	75	65	1944.	48	46
1929.	80	74			

## SCARLET FEVER.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Cases .. ..	2,458	3,586	1,841	2,219	3,859	3,629	1,948	1,693	1,282	1,530	1,855	1,972
Attack-rate per 1,000 ..	3.24	4.77	2.47	3.03	5.40	5.12	2.74	2.36	1.73	2.14	2.66	2.80
Hospital Cases .. ..	1,834	2,489	1,358	1,387	1,697	2,182	1,406	999	830	1,160	1,440	1,356
Deaths .. ..	15	22	11	11	7	16	10	5	4	2	3	2
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.003	0.004	0.002
England and Wales—												
Death-rate per 1,000	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

There was an increase in the notifications of scarlet fever. The disease appears to have been fairly mild. There were 2 deaths out of a total of 1,972 notified cases. The number admitted to hospital was 1,356. This is a high percentage in view of the tendency not to admit such cases to hospital except to prevent the spread of infection, particularly when the patient or the contacts are related to such things as milk production.

## DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Cases .. ..	1,068	1,463	1,300	1,133	1,463	2,017	1,958	2,572	2,182	1,373	1,049	776
Attack-rate per 1,000 ..	1.41	1.95	1.75	1.55	2.05	2.85	2.75	3.59	2.95	1.92	1.50	1.10
Hospital cases .. ..	881	1,229	1,078	919	1,074	1,659	1,716	2,436	1,938	1,309	1,013	779
Deaths .. ..	69	129	83	53	49	64	62	98	83	48	24	29
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.04
England and Wales—												
Death-rate per 1,000	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02

The number of cases of diphtheria is the lowest recorded for the Administrative County, there being nearly 300 cases less than 1943. The number of deaths increased by five over the 1943 record low number of deaths. It will be interesting to watch the position in the next few years, as one anticipates that these relatively low figures will be maintained if not improved.

A great deal of hard work has been done by the officers of the District Councils to immunise children in their areas against this disease, and its value appears to be showing itself.

## MEASLES.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Deaths .. ..	85	30	42	9	41	14	22	18	46	6	23	3
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	0·11	0·04	0·06	0·01	0·06	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·06	0·01	0·03	0·004
England and Wales.—												
Death-rate per 1,000	0·05	0·09	0·03	0·07	0·02	0·04	0·01	0·02	0·03	0·01	0·02	0·01

## WHOOPING COUGH.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Deaths .. ..	68	18	29	55	29	26	27	13	46	15	20	24
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	0·09	0·02	0·04	0·07	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·02	0·06	0·02	0·03	0·03
England and Wales.—												
Death-rate per 1,000	0·05	0·05	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·06	0·02	0·03	0·03

## ENTERIC FEVER (INCLUDING PARATYPHOID).

Year.	Administrative County of Glamorgan.				England and Wales.
	Cases.	Attack-rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1899.	1,487	2·41	215	0·34	0·19
1904.	825	1·27	194	0·39	0·23
1914.	110	0·14	28	0·03	0·05
1927.	23	0·03	4	0·005	0·01
1928.	24	0·03	2	0·002	0·01
1929.	19	0·02	2	0·002	0·01
1930.	33	0·04	3	0·004	0·01
1931.	20	0·03	4	0·005	0·01
1932.	7	0·01	1	0·001	0·01
1933.	15	0·02	1	0·001	0·01
1934.	11	0·01	2	0·002	0·00
1935.	21	0·03	2	0·003	0·00
1936.	38	0·05	4	0·005	0·00
1937.	37	0·05	4	0·006	0·00
1938.	10	0·01	1	0·001	0·00
1939.	41	0·06	1	0·001	0·00
1940.	15	0·02	1	0·001	0·00
1941.	66	0·09	4	0·005	0·00
1942.	12	0·02	—	—	0·00
1943.	12	0·02	—	—	0·00
1944.	2	0·002	1	0·001	0·00



## DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS (INFANTS UNDER 2 YEARS).

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Deaths .. .. .	75	48	54	53	37	36	40	51	55	65	56	49
Death-rate per 1,000 births	6.2	3.9	4.5	4.7	3.38	3.30	3.59	4.29	4.33	4.91	4.37	3.58
England and Wales—												
Death-rate per 1,000 births	7.1	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.20	5.30	4.8

## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE I.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944
Cases notified—												
Phthisis .. .. .	896	1,055	868	838	828	842	844	975	933	934	991	1,186
Other Tuberculous diseases	367	412	315	314	320	345	310	332	355	322	356	284
Deaths—												
Phthisis .. .. .	631	594	536	503	513	491	469	477	492	447	468	454
Other Tuberculous diseases	139	135	128	107	106	105	83	119	107	94	105	111
Case Mortality per cent—												
Phthisis .. .. .	70.4	56.3	61.7	60.2	61.9	58.3	55.7	48.9	52.7	47.9	47.2	38.2
Other Tuberculous diseases	37.9	32.8	40.6	34.1	33.1	30.4	26.8	35.8	30.1	29.2	29.4	39.1
Death-rate per 1,000.												
Administrative County—												
Phthisis.. .. .	0.83	0.79	0.72	0.69	0.72	0.69	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.63	0.67	0.64
Other Tuberculous diseases	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.16
Urban Districts—												
Phthisis.. .. .	0.88	0.82	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.71	0.68	0.74	0.68
Other Tuberculous diseases	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15
Rural Districts—												
Phthisis.. .. .	0.69	0.68	0.56	0.50	0.63	0.59	0.42	0.57	0.54	0.48	0.49	0.55
Other Tuberculous diseases	0.17	0.12	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.18
England and Wales—												
Phthisis .. .. .	0.69	0.63	0.60	0.58	0.58	0.53	0.53	0.58	0.60	0.54	0.56	0.52
Other Tuberculous diseases	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10

TABLE II.—NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Number of Notifications.			Rate per 1,000 population.		
	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Total.	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Total.
1943	991	356	1,347	1.42	0.51	1.93
1944	1,186	284	1,470	1.68	0.40	2.08

TABLE III.—NOTIFICATIONS OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1938	0·48
1939	0·44
1940	0·46
1941	0·48
1942	0·45
1943	0·51
1944	0·40

The number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis was 1,186, in 1943 it was 991, and in 1942 934. It appears that this does not indicate an absolute increase in this form of tuberculosis but rather a more complete ascertainment of the cases. The number of persons who died from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1943 was 468 and in 1944 there was a slight reduction to 454. Whilst this reduction is very small, it is pleasing, as in 1943 there was a slight increase in the number of deaths and one wonders if this heralded further increases.

The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified was the smallest that can be traced in the County history since notification was introduced and became fully effective.

Non-pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 111 deaths in 1944 and 105 in 1943.

TABLE IV.—DEATH RATES PER 1,000—TUBERCULOSIS—YEAR 1944.

Area.	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	All forms.
Glamorgan .. ..	0·64	0·16	0·80
Wales and Monmouthshire	0·59	0·12	0·71
England and Wales ..	0·52	0·10	0·62

The Welsh National Memorial Association had a difficult year because of shortages of nursing and domestic staff. The waiting list expanded and there have been some 800 patients awaiting admission.

An approach was made by the Association to certain District Councils to utilise idle blocks in their isolation hospitals and, in consultation with the County Council, arrangements were made to effect this desire. Gelligaer Urban District Council arranged for 30 beds, Caerphilly Urban District Council 40 beds, and Penarth Urban District Council permitted their entire Isolation Hospital to be used for tuberculous patients by contracting for the treatment of their infectious diseases cases elsewhere. By this means 96 beds were made available to the Association and the procedure has worked satisfactorily.

## TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : MEMO. 266/T.

The administration of the Government's Scheme which came into operation on the 1st August, 1943, was pursued during the year, and while it is too early to estimate the true value of the scheme the following statistical information is of interest :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Total.
Notified cases of tuberculosis on Register at January, 1944 .. .. .	5,274	3,307	8,581

	1943.	1944.	Total.
No. of patients who applied for assistance under Memo. 266/T. ..	814	646	1,460
No. granted assistance since inception of Scheme on 1st August, 1943	465	444	909 or 62%
No. receiving allowances on 31st December, 1944 .. .. .	—	—	380
No. of cases assisted by Public Assistance Committee before Scheme came into operation .. .. .	150	—	150
No. of Public Assistance cases transferred to the Scheme .. ..	16	30	46

## Details showing reasons for cases ceasing to receive assistance :—

	1943.	1944.	Total.	Percentage of total grants. Assistance.
Recommended work .. .. .	25	124	149	16·4
Deceased .. .. .	17	48	65	7·2
Not conforming to treatment .. .. .	12	15	27	3·0
Left area .. .. .	2	12	14	1·5
Still unfit for work after receiving allowances for statutory period .. .. .	31	72	103	11·3
Non-dependents admitted to hospital in receipt of N.H.I.	61	110	171	18·8
Total .. .. .	148	381	529	58·2



## Payments made during 1944 :—

	Total.	Maintenance.	Discretionary.	Special.	Aftercare.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st quarter—Jan.—March ..	6,112 5 11	5,700 18 2	230 5 8	181 2 1	—
2nd quarter—April—June ..	5,651 12 7	5,319 10 0	200 19 9	131 2 10	—
3rd quarter—July—Sept. ..	7,069 13 0	6,688 14 11	232 12 11	130 17 11	17 7 3
4th quarter—Oct.—Dec. ..	6,274 11 11	5,883 9 6	181 4 2	113 10 1	96 8 2
Total .. ..	25,108 3 5	23,592 12 7	845 2 6	556 12 11	113 15 5

Government Scheme.	Aftercare Scheme.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
184 3 6	7 8 4*

Travelling expenses granted in 1944 to enable relatives to visit patients ..

\* Scheme commenced on 1st August, 1944.

The inadequacy of the Scheme, which was apparently a war-time measure designed to get patients under treatment in the very early stages of the disease so that they could be treated at the proper time and rendered fit to return to employment, has been severely criticised by Local Authorities and the general public.

The Scheme is limited in that it does not provide for the chronic pulmonary case or the patient suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. This leads to refusals of assistance which are not readily understood by the patients.

The Scheme provides for the payment of allowances to eligible applicants in all cases for a period of six months after completing institutional treatment and for two further periods of six months provided the requisite progress towards return to employment is made. Where no such progress is made either my Department or the Tuberculosis Officer has the unenviable task of informing the patient of the reason for the withdrawal of allowances.

It is doubtful whether the scale rates are high enough to relieve the breadwinner patient of anxiety for his family whilst he is absent from work, and the rate of 25/- per week for the non-dependent member of a parents' or other relative's household, appears to be inadequate (except for an adolescent). The rates for dependent children do not compare favourable with Assistance Board and the Social Welfare Committee's rates.

The Tuberculosis Officer on whom rests the responsibility for deciding from the clinical picture whether the patient is a suitable case for assistance under the Scheme, is now burdened with a great deal of additional administrative work, which includes correspondence on queries raised by Local Authorities.

Although the Government Scheme has the limitations noted above, it has a significant value in as much as it concedes the point that assistance must be given to a person to enter hospital if he has dependants. Not only that, but it assists him to come to the decision of accepting hospital treatment before he fails at his work, which means he accepts treatment at an earlier stage of the disease and, therefore, with a better chance of recovery.

The administration of the Scheme as it stands has been efficiently organised and runs smoothly. It is hoped after a further twelve months' working that the results of the Scheme in terms of improved health and ability to return to work will become evident.

#### AFTERCARE.

As was anticipated at the end of the year 1943, an aftercare scheme was established which came into operation on 1st August, 1944.

The Scheme gives power to provide bedsteads and bedding to enable patients to sleep apart, outdoor shelters, clothing, extra nourishment, assistance in obtaining alternative housing accommodation, home helps, etc. Assistance is given according to an income scale.

The Scheme has been given the necessary publicity as all District Medical Officers were informed and also the Welsh National Memorial Association.

During the limited period of the year the Scheme was in operation, expenditure totalling £121 3s. 9d. was incurred.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

##### PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

				1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Deaths	..	..	..	30	48	37	29	17	15	15	14	14	14	19	20
Death-rate per 1,000 births				2.48	3.88	3.10	3.57	1.55	1.37	1.35	1.18	1.10	1.07	1.43	1.41
England and Wales—															
Death-rate per 1,000 births				1.79	2.03	1.68	1.40	0.97	0.89	0.77	0.52	0.48	0.42	0.73	0.59

##### OTHER MATERNAL CAUSES.

				1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Deaths	..	..	..	53	52	47	35	36	50	43	37	36	32	43	31
Death-rate per 1,000 births				4.38	4.20	3.94	3.10	3.29	4.58	3.86	3.11	2.83	2.45	3.24	2.18
England and Wales—															
Death-rate per 1,000 births				2.63	2.57	2.42	2.41	2.26	2.19	2.16	1.64	1.75	1.59	1.56	1.34

The rates for 1943 and 1944 are worked out on "live and still births" and not on "live" births as previously.

The maternal mortality rate almost reached the previous low record of 1942, but still remains high, the higher figure for the County as compared with England and Wales as a whole being attributable to the number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis. It is disappointing with the armamentarium that is now available that twenty mothers lost their lives in the Administrative County as a result of sepsis.

While no accurate information is available concerning the number of abortions during the year, there can be no doubt that post abortive sepsis again partly accounts for this figure. The incidence of sepsis in cases delivered in the County Maternity Departments remains very low indeed.

Deaths from other maternal causes on the other hand are the lowest recorded, and reflects the improvement in ante-natal care which has now become such an important part of the work of Maternity and Child Welfare Services. Cases booked for admission to your Maternity Departments are urged to attend the hospital ante-natal clinics and the extent of the care given to this work is shown by the fact that of 1,219 patients delivered at the West Glamorgan County Hospital, 930 attended the Hospital Clinic, the average attendance of each patient being over eight visits. It is only by such unremitting care that many of the complications of childbirth can be obviated and the maternal mortality rate further reduced. This is well illustrated in this Hospital, where one can record that of the ten maternal deaths none of the patients had attended the Hospital Ante-natal Clinic prior to admission.

It is not possible to envisage the shape of things to come under a National Health Service, but there is room for re-arrangement of maternity services which could further improve the position. One would like to see the Maternity Departments of hospitals and the general ante-natal services more closely linked and this may come about in the future. It should be at least possible that every booked admission to a hospital should be seen at the hospital so that the patient knows the personnel who will care for her when her time comes.

#### GENERAL.

The year 1944 has been on the whole a year of good health with no unexpected surprises. Considering it was a year of great strain, a year during which a great invasion was planned and successfully performed, and on which our whole National future depended, it has been, from the public health point of view, satisfactory.

If anything, skin conditions, e.g. scabies, improved but still remains somewhat of a problem.

Pemphigus in infants, in a mild form, gives occasional worry in hospitals and in domiciliary practice. Cerebro-spinal fever showed a substantial decrease from 96 in 1943 to 62 in 1944. The deaths from this disease were eleven.

*Cancer deaths* increased from 1,080 in the years 1942 and 1943 to 1,104 in 1944. This increase was expected and unless there is more service available for treatment will still, in all probability, further increase.

Site.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Buccal Cavity ..	143	123	136
Oesophagus & Uterus }			
Stomach & Duodenum	262	295	277
Breast .. .. .	95	90	88
Other Sites .. .	580	572	603
Total .. .	1,080	1,080	1,104

It will be noted that the number of persons dying from cancer is very nearly double that dying from tuberculosis.

There was an increase of deaths from intra-cranial vascular lesions, heart disease, and decrease in deaths from diarrhoea in children under two years of age, suicide and deaths from violent causes.



CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY  
OF GLAMORGAN DURING THE YEAR 1944.

Causes of Death.	0-1 year		1-5 years		5-15 years		15-45 years		45-65 years		65 years and upward		All ages		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. ..	2	1	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	5	11
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Whooping Cough .. .. .	5	10	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	24
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	5	9	6	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	11	18	29
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	2	2	2	5	118	181	91	33	14	6	227	227	454
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	3	2	7	8	11	11	24	29	5	7	3	1	53	58	111
Syphilitic Diseases .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	18	4	6	—	28	6	34
Influenza .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	2	9	6	22	14	21	19	53	41	94
Measles .. .. .	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Ac. Polio-myel. and Polio-enceph.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Acute Inf. Encephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	4	6
Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesoph (M) Uterus (F) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	24	38	47	17	73	63	136
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	66	44	90	62	168	109	277
Cancer of Breast .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	44	—	31	1	87	88
Cancer of all other sites .. ..	—	—	—	2	3	1	24	24	142	120	172	115	341	262	603
Diabetes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	7	25	12	26	22	57	79
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	15	10	113	128	309	340	438	479	917
Heart Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	4	7	63	74	358	207	738	692	1163	980	2143
Other Diseases of Circ. System ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	13	11	74	62	93	76	169
Bronchitis .. .. .	25	18	5	5	1	—	11	6	147	44	210	129	399	202	601
Pneumonia .. .. .	44	35	19	12	3	2	18	11	48	19	55	40	187	119	306
Other Respiratory Diseases .. ..	—	1	2	—	1	—	25	13	112	7	39	9	179	30	209
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	27	5	9	7	46	14	60
Diarrhoea, under two years .. ..	37	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	10	49
Appendicitis .. .. .	—	—	1	—	3	7	14	8	5	3	6	4	29	22	51
Other Digestive Diseases .. ..	6	4	8	3	4	3	12	10	31	22	28	34	89	76	165
Nephritis .. .. .	—	—	3	1	3	1	15	24	55	34	69	65	145	125	270
Puerperal and Post-Abort: Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Other Maternal Causes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	31
Premature Birth .. .. .	120	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	75	195
Con. Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Dis.	113	88	2	3	1	6	6	5	1	—	—	—	123	102	225
Suicide .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	13	9	3	2	26	18	39
Road Traffic Accidents .. .. .	—	—	5	7	10	6	18	7	4	4	8	1	45	25	70
Other Violent Causes .. .. .	5	4	9	5	11	4	75	12	60	7	20	20	180	52	232
All Other Causes .. .. .	21	24	13	8	10	12	38	52	92	66	317	272	491	434	925
All Causes .. .. .	384	271	88	73	77	80	529	569	1456	898	2250	1957	4784	3848	8632

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	SMALLPOX.			SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA. (Includes Mem. Croup.)			ENTERIC FEVER.		PARA- TYPHOID.		ERYSIPELAS.		PULMONARY TUBERC'LOSIS		NON- PULMONARY TUBERC'LOSIS		PUERPERAL PYREXIA.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	PNEUMONIA.		MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		Encephalitis Lethargica	Dysentery.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Malaria.	Acute Polio-myelitis	Membranous Croup.
	Cases	Rate	Hos- pital	Cases	Rate	Hos- pital	Cases	Rate	Hos- pital	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate per 1,000 Births		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate						
Administrative County	—	—	—	1972	2.80	1356	776	1.10	779	2	.003	—	—	163	0.23	1186	1.68	284	0.40	85	6.22	45	831	1.18	1537	2.18	979	1.39	2	156	62	17	9	—
Urban Districts	—	—	—	1414	2.72	931	530	1.02	526	—	—	—	—	136	0.26	902	1.74	216	0.42	72	7.22	41	710	1.37	1096	2.11	748	1.44	2	102	52	15	7	—
Rural Districts	—	—	—	558	3.01	425	246	1.33	253	2	.01	—	—	27	0.15	284	1.53	68	0.37	13	3.51	4	121	.65	441	2.38	231	1.25	—	54	10	2	2	—
URBAN.																																		
Aberdare	—	—	—	56	1.41	8	13	0.33	13	—	—	—	—	17	0.43	85	2.14	12	0.30	7	10.16	1	59	1.48	260	6.54	119	2.99	1	1	—	—	1	—
Barry Borough	—	—	—	114	3.10	108	23	0.63	22	—	—	—	—	4	0.11	44	1.20	11	0.30	2	2.68	5	6	.16	7	.19	17	.46	—	—	3	3	1	—
Bridgend	—	—	—	14	1.22	11	7	0.61	8	—	—	—	—	2	.0.17	19	1.66	12	1.05	2	8.03	1	2	.17	30	2.62	5	.44	—	—	3	—	—	—
Caerphilly	—	—	—	131	4.03	—	40	1.23	44	—	—	—	—	11	0.34	68	2.09	13	0.40	—	—	—	70	2.15	25	.77	51	1.57	—	2	7	—	2	—
Cowbridge Borough	—	—	—	1	0.79	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Gelligaer	—	—	—	90	2.48	30	31	0.85	40	—	—	—	—	10	0.28	72	1.98	18	0.50	3	3.79	5	22	.61	59	1.63	33	.91	—	—	4	—	1	—
Glyncofrwg	—	—	—	31	3.42	—	14	1.55	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.33	16	1.77	8	0.88	3	14.02	2	20	2.21	17	1.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llwchwr	—	—	—	60	2.42	52	2	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.32	22	0.89	16	0.65	7	15.12	1	17	.69	17	.69	17	.69	—	1	—	1	1	—
Maesteg	—	—	—	37	1.64	32	32	1.42	29	—	—	—	—	11	0.49	26	1.15	18	0.80	1	2.33	1	15	.67	94	4.17	30	1.33	—	1	6	—	—	—
Mountain Ash	—	—	—	170	5.19	139	17	0.52	26	—	—	—	—	9	0.27	74	2.26	18	0.55	5	7.87	4	49	1.50	30	.92	19	.58	—	1	6	—	—	—
Neath Borough	—	—	—	81	2.77	1	23	0.79	2	—	—	—	—	3	0.10	46	1.57	14	0.48	1	1.88	1	1	.03	16	.55	6	.21	—	—	3	1	—	—
Ogmore and Garw	—	—	—	83	3.47	57	93	3.89	93	—	—	—	—	10	0.42	43	1.80	15	0.63	2	4.33	1	99	4.14	115	4.81	188	7.86	—	1	2	3	—	—
Penarth	—	—	—	34	2.23	26	7	0.46	5	—	—	—	—	4	0.20	22	1.44	5	0.33	—	—	—	150	9.82	6	.39	10	.65	—	83	5	3	—	—
Pontypridd	—	—	—	72	1.87	70	13	0.34	12	—	—	—	—	8	0.21	74	1.92	9	0.23	19	24.42	4	9	.23	98	2.54	44	1.14	—	—	2	—	—	—
Porthcawl	—	—	—	28	3.27	19	1	0.12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.17	7	0.82	—	—	—	—	—	5	.58	6	.70	—	—	1	3	—	—
Port Talbot Borough	—	—	—	143	3.72	125	177	4.60	178	—	—	—	—	5	0.13	97	2.52	8	0.21	2	2.67	—	3	.08	17	.44	17	.44	1	1	1	—	—	—
Rhondda	—	—	—	269	2.28	252	37	0.31	53	—	—	—	—	31	0.26	184	1.56	32	0.27	18	8.75	15	188	1.59	300	2.54	186	1.57	—	11	7	1	1	—
RURAL.																																		
Cardiff	—	—	—	77	2.20	63	12	0.34	15	—	—	—	—	3	0.09	60	1.71	8	0.23	3	4.82	2	9	.26	14	.40	43	1.23	—	47	—	—	1	—
Cowbridge	—	—	—	17	1.37	11	18	1.45	20	1	0.08	—	—	1	0.08	23	1.85	9	0.72	—	—	—	9	.72	20	1.60	22	1.77	—	—	3	—	—	—
Gower	—	—	—	7	0.64	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1.45	4	0.36	1	5.68	—	3	.27	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Llantrisant and Llan- twit Fardre	—	—	—	66	2.81	55	59	2.52	59	—	—	—	—	5	0.21	47	2.00	5	0.21	2	3.55	—	17	.72	36	1.54	75	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neath	—	—	—	143	3.62	140	65	1.64	66	—	—	—	—	8	0.20	62	1.57	10	0.25	3	3.74	1	38	.96	237	5.99	58	1.47	—	—	1	—	—	—
Penybont	—	—	—	68	2.17	37	27	0.86	28	1	0.03	—	—	7	0.22	33	1.05	29	0.92	4	6.06	—	20	.64	122	3.89	6	.19	—	2	1	1	1	—
Pontardawe	—	—	—	180	5.58	113	65	2.02	65	—	—	—	—	3	0.09	43	1.33	3	0.09	—	—	1	25	.78	12	.37	27	.84	—	—	5	1	—	—

Figures in column showing admissions to hospital in respect of Diphtheria cases occasionally show a greater figure than the number of cases notified due to an altered diagnosis after admission.



VITAL STATISTICS, ETC., 1944.

			POPULATION		BIRTHS		DEATHS				CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES																														
			Census, 1931	Estimated 1944	Males	Females	Total	Stillbirths	Males	Females	Total	Under one Year	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases	Influenza	Measles	Acute Polio-Myel. and Polio-Enceph.	Acute Inf. Encephalitis	Cancer of B. Cavity and Oesoph. (M) Uterus (F)	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	Cancer of Breast	Cancer of all Other Sites	Diabetes	Intra-Cran. Vasc. Lesions	Heart Disease	Other Diseases of Circ. System	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Appendicitis	Other Digestive		
England and Wales			766,223	704,540	7,024	6,651	13,675	527	4,784	3,848	8,632	655	1	11	2	24	29	454	111	34	94	3	3	6	136	277	88	603	79	917	2,143	169	601	306	209	60	49	51	165		
Administrative County			585,508	519,420	5,115	4,859	9,974	401	3,657	2,923	6,580	494	1	7	1	16	18	352	78	30	67	3	3	5	99	217	66	435	62	724	1,660	117	467	227	151	47	39	41	122		
Urban Districts			180,715	185,120	1,909	1,792	3,701	126	1,127	925	2,052	161	—	4	1	8	11	102	33	4	27	—	—	1	37	60	22	168	17	193	483	52	134	79	58	13	10	10	43		
Rural Districts																																									
URBAN.																																									
Aberdare			48,746	39,750	368	321	689	32	339	271	610	25	1	—	—	—	1	30	5	1	16	—	—	1	12	12	4	36	4	96	171	6	21	17	21	4	2	2	12		
Barry Borough			38,891	36,790	397	349	746	24	256	209	465	34	—	—	—	1	—	22	9	2	1	—	—	1	10	20	—	31	5	57	100	9	37	22	5	10	3	6	11		
Bridgend			10,029	11,450	131	118	249	7	85	64	149	7	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	2	16	—	18	40	1	10	10	2	—	1	2	2		
Caerphilly			35,768	32,540	367	364	731	36	224	152	376	35	—	—	1	—	2	13	7	2	7	—	1	—	1	9	5	30	2	23	98	7	25	20	9	2	2	4	8		
Cowbridge Borough			1,018	1,262	15	7	22	1	4	3	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Gelligaer			41,043	36,290	414	377	791	32	270	170	440	54	—	—	—	1	2	19	3	2	6	1	1	—	11	18	5	27	6	31	111	4	29	26	8	2	6	2	10		
Glyncoed			10,203	9,052	112	102	214	4	58	44	102	12	—	1	—	—	—	9	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	4	12	15	5	4	6	2	1	2	—	3		
Llŵchwr			26,626	24,760	233	230	463	21	147	130	277	19	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	1	5	—	1	—	3	12	7	31	1	35	73	4	10	9	5	3	1	3	3		
Maesteg			25,570	22,540	234	196	430	28	175	130	305	38	—	—	—	1	1	18	4	2	1	—	—	—	2	10	5	16	3	35	74	2	26	15	8	4	4	2	10		
Mountain Ash			38,386	32,750	318	317	635	29	247	189	436	33	—	1	—	2	—	22	3	3	2	—	—	—	6	23	5	15	4	40	96	5	42	11	12	4	3	3	4		
Neath Borough			33,340	29,260	272	261	533	21	179	179	358	18	—	2	—	—	—	26	9	2	—	—	—	—	6	10	2	28	5	25	94	6	15	12	6	1	2	2	10		
Ogmore and Garw			26,981	23,910	233	229	462	9	158	101	259	28	—	—	—	4	2	14	2	1	2	—	—	—	3	9	1	16	—	20	66	2	22	16	7	3	1	3	3		
Penarth			17,719	15,280	142	135	277	13	109	114	223	6	—	—	—	1	1	8	—	1	4	—	—	1	2	6	4	14	1	21	66	18	9	4	1	3	1	—	3		
Pontypridd			42,717	38,520	395	383	778	35	289	216	505	40	—	—	—	—	—	38	4	4	4	2	—	1	7	20	6	30	2	78	109	11	41	10	15	1	2	3	7		
Porthcawl			6,447	8,556	75	72	147	3	56	67	123	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	3	12	—	13	35	3	3	4	3	—	—	—	2		
Port Talbot Borough			40,678	38,480	357	392	749	25	241	217	458	32	—	—	—	—	7	45	4	2	3	—	—	—	8	7	5	43	5	41	109	13	32	12	2	2	2	2	12		
Rhondda			141,346	118,230	1,052	1,006	2,058	81	820	667	1,487	104	—	—	—	4	1	75	20	7	13	—	—	—	23	43	11	83	20	179	401	21	141	32	45	7	7	7	22		
RURAL.																																									
Cardiff			29,056	35,070	324	299	623	17	189	188	377	24	—	—	—	—	—	20	6	—	2	—	—	—	7	8	7	31	2	35	114	12	19	16	5	3	1	2	6		
Cowbridge			10,513	12,440	149	157	306	11	60	68	128	11	—	1	—	1	2	7	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	—	8	25	3	14	3	4	—	—	2	2		
Gower			9,676	11,000	95	81	176	5	66	54	120	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	7	—	—	—	3	4	1	11	—	8	19	3	3	4	1	2	—	1	4		
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre			25,909	23,450	305	258	563	26	170	106	276	34	—	—	—	3	—	12	2	3	4	—	—	—	5	10	2	19	2	25	67	8	19	17	6	3	1	—	5		
Neath			39,783	39,540	407	395	802	31	235	185	420	26	—	2	—	1	2	25	7	1	6	—	—	—	6	12	6	44	6	43	76	7	22	15	17	2	2	2	11		
Penybont			29,209	31,370	339	321	660	18	172	149	321	29	—	1	1	1	2	11	9	—	2	—	—	—	6	11	4	12	1	24	90	12	28	16	8	1	3	3	5		
Pontardawe			36,569	32,250	290	281	571	18	235	175	410	27	—	—	—	2	5	23	2	—	5	—	—	—	10	12	2	40	6	50	92	7	29	8	17	2	3	—	10		



## H AT ALL AGES

[illegible]







